HARMONISING COLOURS.

Primitive Colours.	*Secondary Colours.*	
Red	Green ..	Light-blue. Yellow. Red.
Blue	Orange ..	Red. Yellow. Blue.
Yellow orange ..	Indigo ..	Blue. Red. Yellow.
Greenish yellow	Violet ..	Red. Blue. Yellow.
Black	White ..	Yellow. Blue. Red.

If respect be not paid to the arrangement of colours according to the above diagram, instead of colours mutually improving each other, they will, on the contrary, lose in beauty: thus, if blue and purple be placed side by side, the blue throwing its complementary colour, orange, upon the purple, will give it a faded appearance; and the blue receiving the orange-yellow of the purple, will assume a greenish tinge. The same may be said of yellow and red, if placed in juxtaposition: the red, by throwing its complementary colour, green, on the yellow, communicates to it a greenish tinge: the yellow, by throwing its purple hue, imparts to the red a disagreeable purple appearance. It is of very great importance that every one should be acquainted with the laws of colours who intends to display or arrange coloured goods or fabrics at the Great Exhibition, an opinion which Mr. Calvert substantiated by showing a great variety of embroidered silks (kindly lent by Mr. Henry Houldsworth), calicoes, and paper-hangings; and thereby clearly demonstrating that if these laws be neglected, not only will the labour and talent expended by the manufacturer to produce on a given piece of goods the greatest effect possible be neutralised, but perhaps lost; and also, if the goods of one manufacturer be placed injudiciously near those of another, they will decrease or despoil the brilliancy of the colour displayed, and, consequently, the principal object of the Exhibition would be frustrated—that of affording fair play, and of producing, with the goods sent, the best effect possible. It was clearly demonstrated that these effects are not only produced by highly-coloured surfaces, but also by those whose colours are exceedingly pale, as, for example, by light-greens or light-blues with buffs. The mixed contrast gives the reason why a brilliant colour should never be looked at for any length of time if its true tint or brilliancy is to be appreciated; for if a person look, for example, at a piece of red cloth for a few minutes, green, its complementary colour, is generated in the eye, and adding itself to a portion of the red, produces black, which tarnishes the beauty of the red. This contrast explains why the shade of a colour may be modified according to the colour which the eye has previously looked at, either favourably or otherwise.

DINNER OF THE BUILDERS' SOCIETY.

On Thursday, the 20th ult., the Builders' Society celebrated their sixteenth anniversary by dining together at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street. Mr. William Piper was in the chair, and did his duty efficiently.

Professor Cockerell was present as a visiter, and his health having being drunk, coupled with an expression of goodwill to the Provident and Aid Society, for which he has exerted himself so much during the past year, he took occasion to advert to the fact that by the course of business the separate building trades had become absorbed, so that to a considerable extent the small master had ceased to exist, and had become a salaried servant: hence, he said, arose a loud call on the charitable consideration of those who were placed at the head of the large establishments. He adverted to the fact that the existing fund had been raised very much by architects, and, while calling upon the builders to aid, pointed to the example of the architects and pledged them not to be behind hand. He considered that from the workman to the artist all were of one craft, and had mutual claims one on the other.

The treasurer, Mr. W. Cubitt, M.P., in reply to his (customary) health-toast, paid a just tribute to Mr. Cockerell's exertions, and vindicated the characters of the builders, as to their readiness to aid in every good work.

In the annual report it was stated that no claim had arisen for the benevolent fund during the past year.

Mr. Cubitt and a large number of the guests left at an early hour to attend the ball given in aid of the Builders' Benevolent Institution; but not before a pleasant evening had been spent, and many kind things said, inducing good feelings, and drawing men closer together. There is great virtue in a dinner.

THE BALL FOR THE BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

We said just now, that many who were dining with the Builders' Society, on Thursday, the 20th, went away to the ball for the Builders' Benevolent Institution, at Willis's Rooms. And what did they find there? Nearly 600 visiters enjoying themselves to the top of their bent, Adams's band pouring out music, and the treasurer and the committee doing all in their power to make the evening pass off satisfactorily. It did pass off very satisfactorily; and the result will be an addition of about 120*l.* to the funds of this very deserving institution, which has now taken its proper place amongst the established charities of the country,—an institution which will be the means of saving many a meritorious and honest tradesman from the workhouse, and enabling him to pass the evening of his days in peace. The subscriptions last year amounted to more than 1,000*l.*, and the committee have funded the sum of 2,150*l.* At the present time there are six male, and three female pensioners on the books, and the committee look forward to receiving such further assistance from the public as will enable them to have another election at Midsummer next, the claimants being numerous. *Vires acquirit eundo.*

We might, perhaps, have said more of the hall, quoted Byron about "Lamps shining on fair women and *good* men," and chronicled the many doings of Mrs. H. and Mrs. C., Miss M. and Miss G., but what with ladies' carpets, builders' dinners, new cookery-books, and similar theses, our present number has taken so dissipated a tone, that we must restrain ourselves from the flowery paths into which such a disquisition would lead us.

BOLTON-LE-MOORS.

Mr. Gilbert French, whose altar fittings and church vestments are well known, has been exhibiting to his townsmen the works he is about to send to the great Exhibition. They consist of two superb velvet covers for communion tables, very beautifully embroidered, a woven linen cloth for the same purpose from the looms of Dunfermline, book covers, and kneeling cushions. One of the velvet cloths is adorned with Elizabethan forms very cleverly introduced: the central ornament of the second (mediæval) is very elegant. The white cloth has angels and emblems, and is a remarkable specimen of weaving: it must have cost Mr. French much trouble. The embroidery of the works is executed on the premises, mostly by young girls. It surprised us to hear that the richest things produced at this establishment are required for America.

We saw at Bolton a specimen of a new mode of casting architectural and other enrichments invented by Edward Tilling, a working man of that town, and which promises to be of great value. The specimen consisted of vine stems and leaves in full relief, very artistically displayed, and so curled and twisted, that to cast them would seem to require a very expensive operation. One great feature in the arrangement, however, is extreme cheapness, and the method is said to be so simple that it is feared it will be difficult to secure any advantage to him for his ingenuity. He has a mode, he says, of making natural leaves rigid to mould from, and the casts have the advantage of being ready for gilding, when required, without any previous preparation.

The baths here seem to answer their purpose admirably. They are arranged for four classes,—gentlemen, workmen, ladies, and workwomen: there are two large swimming-baths, and each class has a tepid plunge-bath and three private baths. The cost of the building, which includes a large assembly-room above, was 5,458*l.* The working expenses of the past year were 131*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*; the receipts from the baths, 134*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*, and the proceeds of the assembly-room, 47*l.*

A great improvement will be made in Bolton by the erection of the proposed markets, which are to occupy a site at present covered by tenements of very miserable character.

A Gothic chapel, of considerable size and pretensions, is in the course of completion for the Methodists. A Town's Improvement Society, similar to that which is now being organised for Leeds, might do good service in Bolton.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

On February 12, 1851, Mr. J. Heywood, M.P., president, in the chair, a communication was read from Mr. H. King, describing the rood over the south door of St. Dunstan's Church, Stepney. This sculpture has been figured by Malcolm, but very incorrectly, partly from the existence of a porch then at this door, which hid the lower part of the sculpture. It is of very rude workmanship; but Mr. King considered it was not older than the early part of the sixteenth century. Its position, likewise, over a door, was stated to be unusual. Mr. King also produced a drawing of another sculpture (the Salutation?), on the external wall on the west end of the south aisle of this church.

Mr. T. Lott communicated the discovery of two stone coffins in the East Cloister of St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield. This part of the priory buildings is now occupied by Messrs. Palmer, who made the discovery while sinking some feet deep for stowing timber. The coffins each contain human bones, but have evidently been disturbed at a former period, as the lids are gone, and one coffin contains two skulls.

Mr. C. Baily read some remarks on an inscription and figures rudely sculptured on two of the window jambs of the south-east tower of Goodrich Castle, Herefordshire. The inscription relates to one Adam Hastin, and the figures consist of men hawking, dogs, hawks, a peacock, rabbits, and other things connected with field sports. Beside these, the Virgin and Child are represented. They are of about the latter part of the fourteenth century. Mr. Baily considered they were the work of some one confined in the castle, and not probably to commemorate the visit of Henry IV. to the castle when Earl of Derby.

Mr. Albert Woods, *Lancaster Herald*, communicated a curious version of the Lathom or Stanley legend of the Eagle and Child, from a MS. in the College of Arms. According to this account, the child was brought by the eagle from Ireland, and was the son of a king in that country, and it differs in other respects from the metrical history of Bishop Stanley.

Master and Workman.—Important Decision.—An action was brought in the Clerkenwell County Court on Tuesday in last week, to recover of the defendant, Mr. Hodgkinson, a builder, the sum of 3*l.* 10*s.* for six days' wages and lodging. Mr. Hodgkinson disputed the claim on the ground that the plaintiff was an inefficient workman, and that the whole of his work (a slate cistern and urinal) had to be pulled down and refixed by another workman. His Honour said it was the duty of masters to ascertain the abilities of workmen before employing them: inefficiency did not bar the right to recover for work and labour actually performed. The judgment must, therefore, be for the plaintiff. The debt and costs, amounting in the whole to 3*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* were ordered to be paid forthwith.

To learn about PDF Compression and OCR visit our website